A DEFUNCT INDUSTRY

Railroads Have Killed Stock Driving, Yet Beef is High in Price.

JOYS OF THE CATTLE DEALERS.

Ancient Roadside Inns, With Snake-Root and Tansy Bitters.

THE TRADE OF THE HORSE THIEF GONE

A party of people were seated in the office of S. M. Boyd, on Smithfield street, yesterday in desultory discussion of matters past, present and to come generally, when some-one called attention to the stories of oldtime taverns published in THE DISPATCH. As the generality of the company had reached that age when reminiscences are either painful or pleasurable and at the same time persistent, the reference to old taverns called up groups of recollections connected with the days of tallow dips, goose-quill pens, stage coaches, etc., before machinery and rapid travel had made people in a measure indifferent to all outside their "set," when they were more dependent on each other and consequently more disposed to sociability than at present when in making a journey of a few hundre miles in the slow conveyances of the pas they found acquaintance with total stra which frequently ripened into fast friend-ship, lasting for life, and the talk drifted to the subject of live stock driving in the olden

Previous to 1860 most of the cattle, hogs, sheep, turkeys, etc., that supplied the Eastern cities were driven on foot from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the stock drover was a man of consequence, of wide experience, a man of large views and frequently of pleasant, social powers. Mr. Boyd is a son of the head of the old cattle driving firm of W. S. & A. G. Boyd, of Butler, and himself when a kid assisted in driving stock to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

phia and Baltimore.

A drover would establish himself in a neighborhood, and after a few week's dickering would accumulate 100 to 400 head of cattle, or 500 to 1,000 head of sheep, and then, with a few assistants, and perhaps two or three trained shepherd dogs, would move his accumulation by easy stages 300 or 600 miles. It was a great treat to farmers' boys to be allowed to attach themselves to one of these caravansaries, thereby seeing life, as Pittsburg youths frequently Orleans on a brodhorn.

WHO WERE DROVERS.

Frequently men of culture, who wished to see the country and study people and cus-toms, drifted West and returned as stock drivers. The salary pfild was 40 cents a day and, as the legend had it, "no dinner." But this was not always the case; in fact, dinner of some kind was generally had at a farmhouse or a country tavern.

The woods of Pennsylvania in that time

were gorgeous, and the flora so diversified between Illinois and the seashore that an observant man might on the journey ac quire a vast amount of botanical knowledge and if he didn't store up a supply of health it was because his system had no storage enpacity. The owner of the drove or his business man accompanied the caravan on horseback, assisting the attendants to drive until it became time to look for a resting place, when he rode ahead and provided for it. Such horses were trained to follow the herd riderless or stand at command and graze for hours. Although a large berd of cattle might not cost more than \$2,000 or \$4,000, yet it was an imposing sight, and its owner was a man of consequence along the

When a herd of sufficient size was collected, it was driven, it cattle, 12 to 15 miles a day until the summit of the Alleghenies was reached, about where Cresson now stands. The distance varied somewhat ac as water and pasture could be From Cresson to Philadelphia the pace was reduced to six or eight miles a day in order to get the stock in good condition They were moved each day cise, and when Philadelphia or Baltimore was reached were in prime condition for the

A GENTLE STEER FOR LEADER.

The drove was handled very tenderly. large, gentle steer would be chosen to lead the herd, and he was led by a man. On his back the steer carried a bundle containing the leader's Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, for the Pennsylvania farmers in most secon the first day of the week, and the driver were generally young fellows who loved to flirt with the rustic maidens along the

The advent of a drove was an event in the rural regions and was heralded by the coaxing cries of the leader, which could be heard in the country solitudes for a mile. "Come Boss, come Boss, sook-e-e, sook-e-e," to which every urchin would respond "Forty cents a day and no dinner."

After the herd had become somewhat dis-ciplined, it was put on strict regimen. Put into pasture about dusk the cattle would soon graze themselves and lie down to chew the cud and to sleep. Between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning the drivers were astir, and they roused the cattle and forced them to feed awhile, and then, when the grass glistened with dew and the early birds were caroling their matutinal songs or looking for the early worms, and squirrels were getting their morning repast, the line of march began, and was kept up at an easy pace until the heat became oppressive, when the drove was halted at a creek or watering place and rested until the sun's rays came slantingly from the west, when the march was resumed and kept up until dark. Thus a panorama of

EXQUISITE GRANDEUR

covering 600 miles was enjoyed by the drivers, and the cattle were gotten to mar-ket in better shape than had they been sent by rail in upholstered cars such as used in the transportation of valuable horses. Such a trip was educating and pleasurable, and no wonder those who made it sigh for the good old days when it was not all of life to live and scratch for more of the food that perisheth than was needed.

It must not be supposed, however, that all drovers were saints or philanthropists. They were, as a rule, sharp dealers, and were generally possessed of much of that dislike for corporations that many people of to-day evince. Their special dislike was the turn-pike company, and some believed it merit-orious to cheat the toll taker if possible. Accordingly before a gate was reached the attendants were instructed to agitate the herd, and make it difficult to count. The owner or his agent would announce the toll taker the number of head, generally 10 to 50 less than the real number, according to the size of the herd. The toll man usually found it best to accept the statement as the herd would be found very difficult to count, and a wrangle would complicate the business of the company. Especially was this so in the case of sheep, which could be so worked up that a Babbage calculating machine could not keep track of them. Some drovers did not object to having straggling cattle join the drove and sometime it was considerably augmented that way.

The fame of some wayside hostelries was spread by these drovers over the whole grazing belt of the Union. One was kept for many years by a man named Rallston, five miles east of Indiana, on the Kittanning, Indiana and Ebensburg and Hollidaysburg pike, known as the dirt pike, to distinguish it from its more southerly neighbor, The tavern is within a mile or two of the crest of the Chestnut Ridge.

NAMES CUT ON THE BOCK.

Near it on the roadside is a rock as large As a medium-sized house, and on that rock may be found inscriptions and names cut by boys whose grandchildren are now old men, and advertisements of cure-alls that died out of the market before 1840, and whose proprietors have been forgotten. That rock is regarded by many continental pilgrims of

the olden time with as much reverence as an Arabian pilgrim pays to the Casba at

Mecca.
Ralston, from a habit of calling everyone "neighbor," became known as Neighbor Ralston from Delaware and Chesapeake Bays to the Kaskaskia river. He was a genius in his way, and always advertised his bar as stocked with the wines of France and Spair and all the fancy drinks known in his day. and Spain and all the fancy drinks known in his day. However, he was invariably just out of any beverage that might be called for except Mountain Dew. That never failed, and as it was a good article his patrons could generally cousole themselves with it. Lager beer was unknown in that section 40 years ago, but an ample supply of tansy and snake-root bitters could always be depended on at Neighbor Raiston's. It was a common thing however, for guests to coma common thing, however, for guests to common thing, however, for guests to commence with toreign wines, and call for everything in the list until snake-root bitters was reached, and then the old man came out strong, never catching on to the railery in the inquiries.

IN THE LAUREL BELT.

Some four miles east of Neighbor Ral-ston's, at Fred Cameron's place, the tribula-tions of stock drivers began and never ended until they had passed the mountains and reached the beantiful blue Juniata. At Yellow creek the undergrowth of the kal min latifola, calloo bush, or little laurel be-gan, and extended clean across the mountains and the woodlands were not inclosed, in fact are not even now. The bush is as poisonous as it is beautiful. Stock raised in its vicinity avoid it by instinct, except early in the spring, when ravenous for greens, and then they generally partake sparingly, only eating enough to give them the colic, but the unsophisticated herds from the West were devoid of that instinct, nature not deeming it necessary to furnish it where the plant does not grow, and outriders and runners were necessary for nearherd, which would devour the laurel greedily.

It may be news to many people in cities, and undoubtedly 1s, that intelligent farm-ers in Western Pennsylvania found farm-ing and stock raising in those days more profitable than it is at present.

NO MONEY MADE THESE DAYS.

In fact comparatively few farmers are making money in Allegheny county to-day, and a great many of them have, in late years, put mortgages on farms left them by their parents—on farms on which those parents succeeded in living well and ac-cumulating a surplus. Cattle and grain brought from the illimitable West, and garden truck from the South are laid down in Pittsburg for less money than was paid our own farmers for them 40 years ago, when \$1 was equal to \$2 now in purchasing land. Then \$1,000 would buy enough land in Western Pennsylvania to make a respectable stock farm, affording extensive pastur-age and meadow and grain land. A 2-year old bullock would bring \$15 to \$20 and that is all he will bring now when the expense of raising him has trebled in value. At the same time the cost of dressed beef

the consumer is much higher than to the consumer is much higher than it was in pre-railway times, and by the time three or four middle-men get their rake out of vegetable and fruit products, they cost the consumer as much, often more, than in days of yore. Some people say there is a remedy for all this, but none have so far pointed it out. WHEN DROVING ENDED.

Live stock driving cessed about 1863, when railways finally reached every im-portant agricultural section of the country, and inflation made the services of drivers come so high that railway shipment becam cheaper, and now only fancy animals can be raised with profit and these to but a limited

extent.

Beef cattle raised in the Middle States Beef cattle raised in the Middle States were more easily handled on a drive than any other stock save mules. It might be supposed that mules would be hard to control in a herd, but they are not. Put an old white mare in the lead, with a common cowbell around her neck to locate her, and a thousand mules, of all ages, sexes and conditions, if able, will follow her from the Rio Grande to the Hudson and each will try to get as close to Hudson, and each will try to get as close to

her as possible. Sheep drive well unless they are seized with a panic, when, if the foremost were to jump over Niagara Falls, the whole flock

would unquestionably follow.

Hogs are the most difficult of all to hanon break down; if lean, and they become demoralized, everyone takes his own course but they are very sociable animals, and after a dispersal, have been known to spend days hunting each other and reforming their

TURKEYS ARE DAISIES.

Among the most tractable stock to drive are turkeys, when their wings are clipped, and they are good travelers, but, when roosting time comes, they must be allowed to dictate, for no persuasion can induce them to go further that day, and the drivers must be up early in the morning if they
wish to keep the flock together, unless the
roosting place be near a corn field. Large
flocks were driven in former times hundreds
of miles without loss. They are still driven
into this city sometimes from Greene county.
Another old-time industry that has been
destroyed is horse stealing. It was a lucrative but rather exciting one in Western and
Middle Pennsylvania until down in the tive but rather exciting one in Western and Middle Pennsylvania until down in the early fiftles, when telegraph lines were extended into most of the back counties. Before this time a thief, if he got five or six hours of darkness to travel ere the owner missed his property, was comparatively safe. Only the best horses—good travelers—were taken, and they could be speeded down the mountain valleys and rushed into Baltimore before the trail was definitely ascertained. Many of the best horses in Pennsylvania went through Cumberland clandestinely before the "wonder-working wire" had formed a net work fatal to the thieves, who have finally lost their cunning or have emigrated to Texas or the Territóor have emigrated to Texas or the Territo-ries, where the trade still thrives, hampered only by Judge Lynch, who has more aver-sion for a horsethief than he has for a mur-

LAST EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY Vin the B. & O. R. R.,

Thursday, August 29. Rate, \$10 for the round trip, tickets good for ten days; good to stop at Washington City returning. Trains will leave depot at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

This product of Frauenheim & Vilsack's brewery merits and has attained as high a place as can be reached by the best grade of beer. This fact is attested by its popularity. Call for it at any first-rate bar, or order direct. Telephone 1186.

IF you want wall paper, call and examine the stock handled by John S. Roberts, 414 Wood street, before buying.

Use "Una" flour—finest spring patent in the world. "Golden Wedding"—the best of bread flours. "Duquesne" has no equal as a pastry flour. Horning's "Ivory," gem of all family flours.

Pittsburg College of Shorthand.

Corner Sixth and Liberty streets. Fully three-fourths of all who undertake the study of shorthand are not adapted to it, and fail to make any practical use of the art. This school is devoted exclusively to shorthand and typewriting, and no students are taken except those who are fitted for the study. Mr. Porter introduced shorthand into the courts of Pittsburg, and is the first official stenographer ever appointed in Pennsylvania. Two-thirds of all the successful stenographers of Pittsburg were his pupils. For circulars and information call on or address J. T. Porter, Principal.

IF sold quick, a desirable North avenue (Allegheny) residence, 10 rooms, cor. lot, at a very greatly reduced price.

W. A. HERRON & SONS,

QUIET ARSENAL LIFE THREE HAPPY GIRLS.

How Soldiers Put in the Time at the Lawrenceville Barracks.

UNIQUE ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON

The Mark of Bonor Paid to Hon. Simon Cameron's Memory.

EPFORTS TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE

There are some curious orders received at the Allegheny Arsenal. Some of the more recent ones received by Major McKee, Com mander of the arresal, may be quoted; one of them is unique from the fact that it calls for a special mark of honor, to be paid by the army, to the memory of a private citizen. The Hon. Simon Caracion, nearly 30 years ago, was the head of the War Department. The order runs as follows:

General Orders, No. 58.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1889. I.—The Major General Commanding, with profound regret, communicates to the army the following orders of the Secretary of War announcing the decease of the Hon. Simon Cam

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1889.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1889. ;
Orders:
The painful duty devolves upon the Secretary of War of announcing the death of the Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron was the Secretary of War in the original Cabinet of President Lincoln, and rendered distinguished services to his country in the early period of the late war for the Union. Before that time and subsequently he represented his State in the Senate of the United States for many years. He had by reason of strength attained the ripe age of 90 years, and died on the 26th inst. near the place of his birth in the great Commonwealth he had so long and faithfully served.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the offices connected with the Department of War be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days, and all business be suspended therein on the day of the funeral.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

IL.—Upon the day after the receipt of this

Secretary of War.

II.—Upon the day after the receipt of this
order at each military post 17 guns will be fired
at intervals of one-half hour, commencing at
meridian. By command of Major General Schofield: J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General,

TO MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE. Another order may be given which re-lates to discipline and punishment for vi-

cious indulgences.

istes to discipline and punishment for victious indulgences.

General Orders, No. 63.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1839.

By direction of the Secretary of Was the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Upon conviction of offenses punishable at the discretion of courts-martial, a soldier may be sentenced to have his monthly pay, or a stated portion thereof, retained from him for such periods as the court, subject to the restrictions of the 83d Article of War, may direct. The amounts so retained will be paid only on the final statements furnished enlisted men on discharge from the service.

That the proper amount of punishment is the least amount by which discipline can be efficiently maintained, is a principle of recognized validity in the administration of military justice. It is expected that the punishment herein authorized, while of the least possible severity, will, if judiciously applied, diminish military offenses by compelling for the time being sobriety and abstention from vicious indugences of every kind; and that it may thus be made a potent factor in the promotion of discipline and of the welfare of the service at large.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD,
J. C. KELTON, Adjutant General.

LIFE AT THE APPENAL

The detail of soldiers at the Allegheny garrison is only a small one, composed of 1 commanding officer, 1 Colonel, 3 Sergeants, 5 Corporals and 19 men. The chief purpose that the arsenal is now kept up for is to serve as a storehouse, or, in case of war, to manufacture ammunition for the army. The duties that are required of the men are to guard the post. The privates have to perform sentinel duty. Each man goes on for 24 hours, and out of that he is engaged on duty eight hours. The first relief is from 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 7 to 9 P. M., 1 to 3 A. M.; second relief, 9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 P. M., 9 to 11 P. M., 3 to 5 A. M.; third relief, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., 5 to 7 P. M., 11 P. M. to 1 A. M., 5 to 7 A. M. Other men are used to keep the grounds in repair and attend to the

barracks.

The soldiers are drilled once a week to keep them in practice, or, to use the soldier phraseology, to give them a "military set up." It is not necessary to have them drill daily, because the men are old warriors and are thoroughly proficient in all the compliated drill work.

For many years a gun was fired at "re-veille," or sunrise, when the flag was hoisted, and at "retreat," or sunset, when the flag was lowered. About six weeks ago the Major secured permission from the War Department to stop the salute flag firing, be-cause he thought the incessant noise was a public nuisance. This permit does not apply to saluting any of the great national fete days, or the arrival in the city of any

As commander, Major McKee can give himself a leave of absence seven days, but if he desires a more extended leave he must get it through the war office. The Major can exercise this privilege with the men under his charge. under his charge.

PRACTICALLY FINISHED NOW.

The Work on the Main Building of the Exposition

Contractor Hamilton said yesterday that the work on the main Exposition building is practically finished. The painters are putting on the finishing touches and the gasfitters are about through with their work. On Monday the work on the passage-way between the main building and machinery hall will be commenced. Then the work of clearing up the debris around the place will be done. This will require a good many men several days. After this is done the city will clean Duquesne way and the adacent streets.

The wire fence along the river in the rear of the buildings is being put up, and the iron fence in the front will be commenced on Monday. Precautions are being taken against any possibility of fires in the buildings. There will be several connections to the water pipes in the the water pipes in the various parts of the buildings, which will be in charge of David Hall, an old fireman of the city. Mr. Hall will have all the police in and around the buildings under him, and will have them

NOT UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1.

The Chief Will Then Announce the Reerganization of Pire Departmen Dr. Mercer yesterday completed his ex-amination of members of the fire department, ending with Engine company No. 13. The result of the examinations are in the hands of Chief J. O. Brown, who said yesterday of Chief J. O. Brown, who said yesterday that no changes would be announced until about September 1. At that time the plans for the general reorganization of the Bureau of Fire will be completed. It is said that First Assistant Chief Steele will be made Chief Inspector and Chief Evans made Superintendent of the Bureau. Many persons about City Hall still believe that Inspector McAleese will be made Inspector of the Fire Bureau.

Their Vacation Now. The ladies of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor sent 49 children and nine ment of the Poor sent as calleden and nine adults to the summer home at Oakmont yesterday. Nine children have also heen sent to Sandy Creek, where they will be entertained by some kind-hearted farmers' wives. Forty-three children returned on Thursday from a two weeks' stay at Oakmout.

EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS is the theme esting and instructive article by Azel C. Hallbeck in to morrow's DEFATCH.

an Obligation to Marry Removed From Them by the Court-Old Mary Court-ney's Queer Will Knocked Out

CINCINNATI, August 23 .- The Court this orning removed an incubus from three pretty, intelligent and amiable young ladies who reside on the north side of Barr street between Cutter and Linn. The young women are known as the Courtney sisters, Jane, Julia and Anna, daughters of good old Mrs. Mary Courtney, who died some time ago. The obligation imposed upon the girls by their mother was to get married if they would derive certain privileges on her

estate.

Evidently she believed it is not good to live alone, but as her daughters never manifested any desire to enter matrimony, she, on her death bed, devised this unique way of bringing about the wish of her heart. She called a lawyer to her bedside and dictated to him a will he would never have allowed had he not been in his eups. The property, real and personal, she left in equal parts to the girls; but provided that neither or all jointly should be able to give a title to any part of the entirety unless all were married. In case of any marriage the remaining part of the entirety unless all were married.

In case of any marriage the remaining one or two could enjoy all the privileges of the home and remain in it. The will was contradictory and showed unsteady heads of the testator and the scrivener. The court constructed the will by giving a fee simple title to the young ladies, and now they may pass a title whether unmarried or married. Father Quinn witnessed the will, but he did not read it. pot read it.

not read it.

A queer fact is that originally the preperty belonged to the girls, and they deeded it to their mother, so in case their demise she would be provided for. Had the paper held good as the old lady intended, the queer fact would have been presented of young ladies being obliged to marry to gain their own estate.

LOCAL ITEMS. LIMITED.

Incidents of a Day in Two Cities Condon for Ready Reading.

THE public school buildings have all been put in repair for the opening on Monday week, September 2

W. H. HAMILTON, of Phillipsburg, was injured in the late West Penn accident. He had two ribs broken. MRS. BARTLETT MORREE, of Wood's Run. fell from a chair yesterday at her house and dislocated her shoulder.

A NEW counterfeit \$2-bill is being circulated throughout the West. The vignette of General Hancock is very poor.

The regular Sunday Gospel Temperance Union meetings will commence again to-mor row evening in Curry University. J. W. More land, Esq., will preside. THE Board of Viewers yesterday held a meeting for the purpose of assessing the cost of a sewer on Rebecca street, between Friendship avenue and Liberty street.

WILLIAM CLASKEY, a brakeman on the Monongahela Connecting Railroad, had his hand smashed by a coupling yesterday. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where two fingers were amputated.

G. E. McCarray entered a charge of larcen against George Warner, before Alderma Foley, yesterday, alleging that the defendant stole a set of silverware valued at \$30 from him. Bail was furnished for a hearing Monday. A POLYGOT set of prisoners was taken from

Magistrate Gripp's court yesterday morning to Magistrate Gripp's court yesterday morning to the county jail. There were eight of them, no two of the same natonality. There were American, Irish, Negta, Swedish, Bohemian, German, Italian and Sjanish.

JOHN WILEY, one of the Philadelphia runaway boys who was arrested Thursday, was sent home by the Penngivania Railroad at 8:10 o'clock last evening. No news has yet been received from the parents of the other boy, and he is held at the Contralstation.

he is held at the Central station.

THE Bank of Pittsbug has started out in a new industry. Last spring Patrick Cane, jauitor of the bank, plantell some pumpkin seeds in the vacant lot on Third avenue next the bank. Like Jack's fabled bean-stalk, they have prospered, and there are now five good-sized pumpkins on theyines.

A BRAVE act was dose yesterday by a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad. The market passenger train was between Bouquet and Springfield stations, when the rear brakeman discovered that another train was following at too high a speed to aveid a collision. The brakeman jumped from Hs train, and he broke his wrist, but he was able to stop the train.

VICTOR KLEGGS, a screw cutter at the Ft. Wayne shops, was arrested yesterday on the information of his wife. Amelia Kleggs, who alleges that she has been married only ten months, but her husband in this space of time threatened to shoot her and do her other bodily injury. Her husband is 5 years of age and she is only 22. She thinks are is jealous. He disowns his child, though he cannot prove her unfaithful.

SHE'S VERY UNFORTUNATE.

Mrs. Geis Meets Witt Her Second Acolden In a Year.
Yesterday afternoon Catherine Geis, an aged woman, was knocked down by a Citt-

zens' Line cable cal at the corner of Penn avenue and Seventhatreet. She was badly bruised, but no bones were broken. She was removed to the Homeopathic Hos-

Just one year ago yesterday the same woman fell from the bluff on Mt. Washington into a deep lime kilu on the hillside and broke her thigh. A furious storm was raging at the time, and she laid where she had fallen through two nights and one day before she was discovered. She was then taken to the Homeopathic Hospital, where she

That Boiler Explosion.

The Coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict in the case of the boiler explosion at Gangwish's brewery, Allegheny. They found that the explosion was due to two

First-That the crown head had been re-paired by Andrew Schneider, the deceased and not replaced strong enough to stand the pres-Second—That the brewing company was neg-ligent in having repairs made in this manner without calling upon the Boiler Inspector. The jury recommended legislation requir-ing all boiler repairing to be done under the supervision of the Boiler Inspector.

Taken to Reading. Detective Kramer, of Reading, arrived in

the city yesterday, and last evening took back with him L. J. Simmonds, who is wanted in that city for a \$300 forgery.

THE ENCHANTED CAVERN, of a gallant Prince and beautiful Princess and the trouble caused them by an ugly sister's witch-craft, is told in to-morrow's DISPATCH by Er-nest H. Heinrichs.

Sold everywhere.

A HAMERSLEY BABY

Whose Birth Brings Great Joy to Quite a Number of People.

AN IMMENSE FORTUNE INVOLVED.

The Peculiar Provisions of a Very Important Testament.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES INTERESTED

New York, August 22.-A girl baby was born Tuesday morning to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, at their summer cot tage at College Point, L. I .- a girl baby who will be famous as the baby who brought joy to numerous charities in the State of New York and whose advent had been anticipated with an interest that extended beyond the usual small circle of immediate relatives and friends. She little knows what changes a change in her sex would have brought in the disposition of a great estate, or how, far across the sea, a lord and lady in one of England's most famous ancestral homes awaited the cable announce ment of her arrival.

Although no courtiers filled the halls of the house in which she was born, although no armed guards kept watch without, although no nation awaited her coming and no caonon were fired nor flags flung to the breeze to signalize her earthly debut, rarely has a princess or a queen been born with all these accompaniments whose birth has involved larger properties than that of Miss Hamersley, infant daughter of J. Hooker Hamersley of the good city of New York, and cousin by marriage once removed of Blenhelm's mistress, the American Duchers of Marylacouch of Marlborough.

FATHER AND SON.

There died in New York in 1883 Louis C. Hamersley, Sr., for many years a promi-nent member of the New York business and social worlds. A quaint old man, of courtly bearing and pleasant manners, he was well known to all the older residents of the city. knewn to all the older residents of the city. He had one inseparable companion—his son, Louis C. Hameraley, Jr. The two met dreased alike, talked alike, and, save for a wide difference in age which naturally showed itself, were a counterpart in form and leature. They were called the "Hamersley twina," and rarely a day went by in winter that they were not seen walking on Fifth avenue together, engaged in close and earnest conversation. They became almost landmarks, and when the elder man died New York society felt it had lost one of its founders.

founders.

A man of large wealth, there was little discussion as to who would be his beneficiary, and in a few days it was announced that he had left his vast estate entirely to his son. Notwithstanding his devotion to his father, the younger man had not been entirely insensible to the charms of the fair sex. He had become angaged a few wasters. entirely insensible to the charms of the fair sex. He had become engaged a few years earlier to Miss Emily Iselin, a niece of the well-known banker, Adrian Iselin, but the engagement was broken. Soon afterward New York society was called upon to welcome as the new fiancee of the rich Mr. Hamersley Miss Lily Price, a leading belle of the good city of Troy, N. Y., and daughter of Commander Price, one of the Union's war time defenders. Their marriage soon followed, and the elder Hamersley with conscious pride introduced his son's wife to society. The father's death, however, was too great a blow to be borne by so devoted a son, and a few months after his demise the younger Hamersley followed his father to the grave.

HAMERSLEY'S WILL.

Society's eyes were now turned on the young widow, who, it was supposed, would inherit the whole estate. But wills oft bring surprises, and the will of Louis C. Hamersley, Jr., was the veriest bombshell that has ever been thrown into New York society. It was found that the estate was put in the hands of trustees, who were directed to pay the whole income of the property to Mrs. Hamersley during her life, Then followed this remarkable clause: "In the event that no issue of mine shall surthe event that no issue of mine shall survive my said wite, then on her decease I give my said estate, real and personal, to the male issue of my cousin, J. Hooker Hamersley, and to the male issue of such of them as shall have previously died leaving issue. In the event, however, that my said cousin shall die without leaving male issue surviving him or surviving my wife, then, on the decease of my wite, I give the whole of my said estate to such charitable and benevolent corporations located in the State of New York and in such shapes and proportion as my dear wife shall by her lass will and testement, etc., etc., designate." he event that

tement, etc., etc., designate."
The three trustees were George S. Williams, Jacob Lockman and Mrs. Hamersley.
It was known that J. Hooker Hamersley, although a bachelor of uncertain age, was much addicted to the writing of poetry and the driving of maidens fair in his handsome "T" cart, Then, too, if the will should not be admitted to probate Mrs. Hamersley would receive her widow's dower, amount-ing to something like \$1,350,000 in fee sim-ple instead of the mere income. A contest

CLOTHES PURE AND SWEET.

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ine. Then the

was soon instituted, headed by John W. Hamersley, paternal uncle of the testator, by Mrs. Mary Mason Jones, a great cunt, and by all the little Joneses and Masons, cousins of the testator and grandchildren of Mr. Hamersley. The decision was finally handed down by Surrogate Rollins. It sustained the will.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STORY.

Mrs. Hamersley's friends congratulated her. Mrs. Hamersley threw off her weeds, took an opera box, and became one of the leading figures of the winter social season. Then came the owner of Blenheim, the noted and notorious Duke of Marlborough, to these shores. He gazed upon the widow's beauty, he learned of her estate, and returned home, only to come back and carry her off in triumph to his English home. The will case was passing into history, and the charitable institutions had settled down into a hope of future benefits upon the decease of the duchess, when once more a bombshell was thrown into society by the announcement of the engagement of J. Hooker Hamersley to Miss Margaret Chisholm. The wedding soon followed, and society has closely watched the social register which duly records all births, marriages and deaths since that time.

A month ago a report was current that a son and heir had been born to Mr. and Mrs. ANOTHER CHAPTER IN THE STORY.

A month ago a report was current that a son and heir had been born to Mr. and Mrs. son and heir had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamersley, but to a reporter who journeyed to their villa, at College Point, Mr. Hamersley said: "The announcement is premature." Tuesday, however, an infant Hamersley say the light, but, as the Irishman remarked, "the first boy was a girl."

Once more the charitable institutions Once more the charitable institutions breathe more freely and once more the Duchess of Marlborough may in nleasing fancy contemplate the list of charities in New York State to which she still has a chance of becoming, at her death, a Lady Bountiful. Meanwhile the infant girl will kick and crow as lustily as if she had not put anyone's nose out of joint. The proud father will tell of her charms to admiring friends, and another chapter in the famous friends, and another chapter in the famous Hamersley will case comes to an end,

A CONGREGATIONAL DISPUTE.

Exceptions Taken to the Policy of the Board of Foreign Missions. INFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH-1

Boston, August 23 .- There is much speculation among the orthodox Congregationalists in and around Boston in regard to the course to be pursued by the American Board of Missions at its annual meeting in New York next October. The churches are deeply stirred by the pro-scriptive policy of the board, and if it is to be continued the churches want to know it, and they will act accordingly. There are very clear indications that missionaries will be sent out independent of the board, unless its policy shall be changed.

When the prudential committee refused to send out Messrs. Torry and Noyes, and it was learned that the last named, with his

was learned that the last named, with his wife, were anxious to go to Japan, the money for their support for five years was raised in one week, and they were sent out by the Berkley Temple Church. They were, immediately upon their arrival, welcomed by the missionaries, and were at once set to work with them. It was claimed they would find it difficult to labor with the missionaries of the board, but the result has shown precisely the contrary. Perfect harshown precisely the contrary. Perfect har-mony prevails, and the old missionaries are in full sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Noyes. This shows that the churches can suc fully act without the board, and send out those whom the latter reject.



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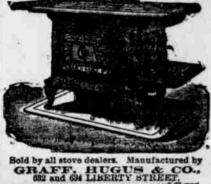
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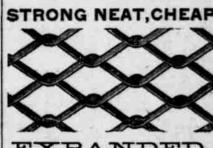
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